

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 1st August 1885.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
ASSAMESE.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
1	"Assam Vilásini"	Sibsagar	.....
2	"Assam News"	Ditto	450	
BENGALI.				
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
3	"Sansodhini"	Chittagong	700	
4	"Purva Darpan"	Ditto	.....
5	"Kushadaha"	Calcutta	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
6	"Ananda Bazar Patriká"	Ditto	700	27th July 1885.
7	"Arya Darpan"	Ditto	102	24th ditto.
8	"Bangabási"	Ditto	12,000	25th ditto.
9	"Bháratbási"	Ditto	.....	25th ditto.
10	"Bhárat Mihir"	Ditto	625	23rd ditto.
11	"Burdwán Sanjivani"	Burdwan	296	21st ditto.
12	"Cháruvartá"	Sherepore, Mymensingh	529	20th ditto.
13	"Dacca Prakásh"	Dacca	425	26th ditto.
14	"Education Gazette"	Hooghly	800	24th ditto.
15	"Grámvartá Prakáshiká"	Comercolly	500	25th ditto.
16	"Hindu Ranjiká"	Beauleah, Rajshahye...	200	
17	"Mussulman Bandhu"	Bhowanipore, Calcutta	.....
18	"Murshidábád Patriká"	Berhampore	437	22nd ditto.
19	"Murshidábád Pratinidhi"	Ditto	.....
20	"Navavibhákár"	Calcutta	850	27th ditto.
21	"Paridarshak"	Sylhet	440	
22	"Patáká"	Calcutta	.....	24th ditto.
23	"Prajá Bandhu"	Chandernagore	900	24th ditto.
24	"Pratikár"	Berhampore	600	24th ditto.
25	"Rungpore Dik Prakásh"	Kakiniá, Rungpore	220	23rd ditto.
26	"Sádháraní"	Calcutta	500	26th ditto.
27	"Sahachar"	Ditto	500	22nd ditto.
28	"Samaya"	Ditto	1,500	27th ditto.
29	"Sanjivani"	Ditto	4,000	25th ditto.
30	"Sáraswat Patra"	Dacca	345	
31	"Som Prakásh"	Changripottá, 24-Perghs.	1,000	27th ditto.
32	"Sudhápán"	Calcutta	.....
33	"Sulabha Samáchár"	Ditto	3,000	25th ditto.
34	"Surabhi"	Ditto	700	28th ditto.
<i>Daily.</i>				
35	"Dainik"	Calcutta	.....	26th to 30th July 1885.
36	"Samvád Prabháhar"	Ditto	225	24th to 30th ditto.
37	"Samvád Purnachandrodaya"	Ditto	300	25th to 31st ditto & 1st August 1885.
38	"Samachár Chandriká"	Ditto	625	28th & 29th ditto.
39	"Banga Vidyá Prakáshiká"	Ditto	520	
40	"Prabháti"	Ditto	1,000	
HINDI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
41	"Kshatriya Patrika"	Patna	400	
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
42	"Chumparun Hitakari"	Bettia	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
43	"Behar Bandhu"	Bankipore	.....
44	"Bhárat Mitra"	Calcutta	1,500	23rd July 1885.
45	"Sár Sudhánidhi"	Ditto	500	13th and 20th July 1885.
46	"Uchit Baktá"	Ditto	300	25th ditto.
47	"Hindi Samáchár"	Bhagulpore	700	
PERSIAN.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
48	"Jám-Jahán-numá"	Calcutta	250	24th July 1885.
URDU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
49	"Gauhur"	Calcutta	100	
50	"Sharaf-ul-Akhbar"	Behar	250	
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>				
51	"Akhbar-i-darusaltanat"	Calcutta	340	
<i>Daily.</i>				
52	"Urdu Guide"	Calcutta	365	25th to 31st July and 1st August 1885.
URIYA.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
53	"Taraka"	Calcutta	.....
54	"Shikshábandhu"	Ditto	.....
55	"Pradip"	Ditto	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
56	"Utkal Dípiká"	Cuttack	200	18th July 1885.
57	"Utkal Darpan"	Balasore	116	14th and 21st July 1885.
58	"Balasore Samvad Váhika"	Ditto	205	16th July 1885.
59	"Sebaka"	Cuttack	200	8th and 22nd July 1885.

POLITICAL.

The *Sár Sudhánidhi*, of the 13th July, says that the new Ministry has determined that an English army should go through the hills and jungle of Afghanistan to check the Russian advance at all hazards.

SAR SUDHANIDHI,
July 13th, 1885.

The Russian policy of the new Ministry.

The writer says that the English are going to advance through a country full of enemies. They should not make the people of India discontented, as was done in the time of Lord Beaconsfield.

2. The same paper of the 20th July, does not approve of the policy of advancing beyond the frontier of India, for that will bring about a war with the warlike people of Afghanistan which will give an advantage to Russia.

SAR SUDHANIDHI,
July 20th, 1885.

Russia and England.

3. The *Cháru Vártá*, of the 20th July, in commenting on the declaration of foreign policy recently made by Lord Salisbury, says that it does not understand what his Lordship means by drawing the frontier line beyond India in such a way that in case of a war India may not be touched. Will the new frontier be considered a part of the Indian Empire? In that case if any war on the frontier takes place it will touch India. But if his Lordship means to keep the enemy away simply from Calcutta, that is a different thing altogether. The writer is not in favour of pushing forward the frontier, for in that case war with Afghanistan will be inevitable unless the Amir gives away a portion of his territories. The present Amir may make a gift of his territories, but the writer does not believe that his successor will be friendly to the English. He requests the Government to strengthen the present frontier.

CHARU VARTA,
July 20th, 1885.

The frontier question.

4. The *Sahachar*, of the 22nd July, apprehends that the scenes witnessed under the Liberal Government will be re-enacted under the Conservative Government. The Liberals, however, by their moderation opened the way for the establishment of peace. The Conservatives will not do that. The English Generals of the Boundary Commission are the root of all evil. Prospects of peace will never be permanent unless these officers are removed. Now, as before, the writer does not find much fault with the Russians. The Conservatives, it seems, are determined to establish a military cantonment at Candahar. In that case Russia will really be irritated, and she will advance towards Herat. The English think that if they can go to Candahar, the Amir, and the Afghans will sleep, and will depend entirely on them for the defence of Herat. The English have not yet said anything distinctly, for straightforward statements are not statesmanlike. But what can be inferred from what they have said has alarmed the people. It is apprehended that the Conservatives will bring about a perilous state of things before the month of November.

SAHACHAR,
July 22nd, 1885.

5. The *Bhárat Mitra*, of the 23rd July, says that England has many enemies. India alone will stand by her in time of danger, and so she should try her best to strengthen the hands of the people of India. It would be a great gain to the ruler if the subjects could protect their life and property in time of danger. The English are wrong in thinking that the natives will try, if they can get arms, to set up a Government of their own.

BHARAT MITRA,
July 23rd, 1885

The volunteering movement.

6. The same paper says that much money can be saved by reducing the salaries of big officials when retrenchment has become necessary. But the Government will not do that, but will simply reduce the salaries of a few ill-paid clerks.

BHARAT MITRA.

The retrenchment scheme.

ARYA DARPAN,
July 24th, 1885.

7. The *Arya Darpan*, of the 24th July, says that the Russians are sending large numbers of troops to the frontier on the pretext that the Afghans may make a sudden attack on their encampment. There is no doubt that Russians are sending troops to the frontier. But what can be their object? Russia has seen that the unaided efforts of the Afghans will not be able to stop her advance, and she has also seen that there are no English troops on the Afghan frontier. So she has none to fear. She has bad motives. The English section of the Boundary Commission know all this, and so they are retiring towards Herat. If Russia has no bad motives, why should she send troops before the boundary dispute is settled? Perhaps she wants to attack Herat. The inhabitants of Herat apprehend as much, and so they have requested the Boundary Commission to take steps for the defence of that city. The Afghan Government is not indifferent in this matter.

Apprehension of a war.

EDUCATION GAZETTE,
July 24th, 1885.

8. The *Education Gazette*, of the 24th July, hears a report that Russian troops are advancing towards Sarakhs. If this be true, many may suspect that the Tories have changed their policy with regard to Russia. But may it not also be possible that the Russians are taking precautions since they have found that much delay is likely to ensue in settling the terms of peace? They can take any steps to defend their own frontiers. Others need not be afraid of that.

Movements of Russia.

BANGABASI,
July 25th, 1885.

9. The *Bangabasi*, of the 25th July, is greatly alarmed at the signs of war. The Russian papers have long circulated a rumour that if the Conservatives come to power, Russia will not agree to the old terms and will increase her demands. Russia is now actually raising her demands. She now wants either Zulfikar or Maruchak. If the English Minister agrees to this, she will next demand half of Herat, then the whole of it, and at last will try to persuade England to divide the Afghan territories, in order that they may jointly endeavour to civilize that country. The writer of course does not pronounce this as a prophecy, but the demands of Russia are such that this is likely to happen.

Russia and England.

SANJIVANI,
July 25th, 1885.

10. The *Sanjivani*, of the 25th July, says that the quarrel with Russia is on a fair way to settlement. If the Conservatives re-open it, no one will benefit by it. Mr. Gladstone had to try hard to put a stop to an impending war, but if the Conservatives rashly plunge into it, their party will have to suffer.

Afghanistan.

SADHARANI,
July 26th, 1885.

11. The *Sadharani*, of the 26th July, asks the English why they are so anxious when there is a large country between Russia and India. They do not like that a powerful State like Russia should become their neighbour. But is it proper that they should say so before Russia? The more they become submissive to Russia, the more will she tighten her hold upon them, and think that they are worthless. Their best policy is to strengthen their own frontier out-side of Afghanistan in order to defend India. He who advises them to make war with Russia is their greatest enemy. They do not understand what was plain to old Mr. Gladstone. In the case of a war with Russia they will have to fight with the Afghans first. They should take these matters into their consideration, otherwise the result will be disagreeable. They will not be able to attack Russia suddenly from any quarter. They may think that they will be able to put Russia to difficulty by sending fleets to the Baltic and to the Black Sea. But that will be very difficult for them. For if they attempt to enter the Black

An advice to the English.

Sea, Turkey will come upon them. The Sultan will not allow their fleet to enter until the Egyptian difficulty is settled. If they want to enter the Baltic, Germany, Denmark, and Sweden, will come upon them. Their unfounded suspicion has made the Afghans rich. Who can tell against whom the arms and ammunition placed in the hands of the Amir will be directed?

12. The *Ananda Bazar Patriká*, of the 27th July, says that it seems that the Ministry are trying to station British troops in Candahar. The chief opposition to the contemplated measure comes from the Amir of Afghanistan. But his permission can be bought with money. He objected to the entrance of English officers into Herat also, but English officers are now fortifying Herat; so that it seems probable that the Amir may be induced to give his consent to the admission of English troops into Candahar also. Not only the Conservatives, but Anglo-Indians also, almost to a man are in favour of a British occupation of Candahar. The people of India will hear of this with a feeling of uneasiness, because the cost of maintaining a British garrison in Candahar is likely to prove ruinous to this country. India will not be able to pay even half the cost of this arrangement. The occupation of Candahar will not much help the Indian Government to defend Herat against a Russian invasion of that place, because Government will not perhaps think it wise either to occupy Herat or to fight with Russia near that place.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
July 27th, 1885.

13. The same paper says that Lord Salisbury should at the out-set accede to the demands of Russia respecting Zulfikar, if he feels that in the end England will have to accede to them; but if he shows his weakness like Mr. Gladstone, by first opposing, and then admitting the claims of Russia, all faith in the power of England will be gone.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

14. The *Surabhi*, of the 28th July, says that Russia desires to occupy Herat. But the English desire to prevent this. Consequently a war will soon break out between the two nations in connection with Herat. Herat has always been considered the gate of India.

SURABHI,
July 28th, 1885.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

15. The *Sár Sudhánidhi*, of the 13th July, does not approve of the proposal to amalgamate the Calcutta and Suburban Municipalities. If a portion of the Suburbs be now amalgamated with Calcutta the condition of the other portion will soon become very bad, and it will be necessary to amalgamate it also. In this way the work of amalgamation will go on for ever. The measure will result in heavy taxation of the people of the Suburbs, and throw a heavy burden on the people of Calcutta, which has many improvements yet to make. The writer thinks that new sources of revenue should be pointed out to the Suburban Municipality, so that it may carry out the works of improvement within its own limits.

SAR SUDHANIDHI,
July 13th, 1885.

16. The same paper of the 20th July, says that the Anglo-Indians are not friends to the British Empire in India, for they are doing their best to prove that the natives are not loyal. The recent offer made by Maharaja Holkar to place the resources of his State at the disposal of the English, has been represented by the Anglo-Indians as not spontaneous, but coming through the advice of the Resident.

SAR SUDHANIDHI,
July 20th, 1885.

17. The *Cháru Vártá*, of the 20th July, does not understand why Sir Rivers Thompson is trying his best to prevent the natives of Eastern and Southern Bengal from entering the volunteer movement.

CHARU VARTA,
July 20th, 1885.

corps. It does not understand for what crimes have the people of these parts of Bengal become an eyesore to Sir Rivers. They never failed in showing loyalty. Every city welcomed Sir Rivers when he came to East Bengal on his tour. It is of course a different thing if there be any political reason for withholding the privilege of becoming volunteers from the natives of these parts of Bengal. The ruler, who wants to keep his subjects in a weak condition, in point of military strength, lays the axe at his own feet. People are helpless if Government forgets the maxims of noble policy. It will not come to its senses even if Jesus should come back to give it good advice. The natives of Bengal have now a duty to perform. They should not look to the frowns or smiles of their ruler. They should set up a huge agitation all over the country.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
July 21st, 1885.

18. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 21st July, says that Government does not contribute anything towards the expenses of the Burdwan Hospital. The municipality bears the entire expense. The Assistant Surgeon in charge is a Government officer. He has passed the departmental examination, and is entitled to receive Rs. 150 a month. Now the question is, who is to pay the increment? The Chairman has protested against granting him the increment from the municipal funds. He has forwarded an able representation to the Magistrate, with a request to forward it to Government. The municipality never requested Government to lend them an Assistant Surgeon, and it is quite competent to appoint its own Surgeon. The withdrawal of the police charges has resulted in a saving of Rs. 11,000, but the Commissioners have to pay Rs. 14,518 for hospital, school and water-works. They are already indebted to the extent of Rs. 1,00,000, and they will have to incur debts to the extent of Rs. 25,000 again. If the doctor is to be paid at the rate of Rs. 150, the Commissioners will either have to reduce expenditure or to incur debts. The Chairman has requested that the Assistant Surgeon be transferred from Burdwan.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

19. The same paper says that the Indian Penal Code has made provision for three sorts of punishments, viz. rigorous imprisonment, simple imprisonment and fine. These provisions have been made in order that different kinds of punishment may be inflicted upon culprits according to their health, social position and offence. But in case of Beni Madhab Ganguli it is doubtful whether these things were taken into consideration. A gentleman dies untimely, because a Deputy Magistrate was not discreet in inflicting punishment. A prisoner is not released even after his death. Beni's family lives in Burdwan. But no information either of his death or of his disease was given to any member of his family. The whites in India kill natives on various pretexts, and Beni loses his life for a slight offence.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

20. The same paper says that the Commissioner of Burdwan has sanctioned Rs. 30,000 for tuccavi advances in Burdwan. The time for cultivation is near at hand, and the money should be soon distributed. If Shravan is over these advances will be of no use. Rupees 30,000 will not supply the wants of the cultivators, one lakh of rupees will be necessary for the purpose. Many cultivators have no cattle, seed-grains, nor implements of husbandry. The writer asks the Lieutenant-Governor to have pity on these men.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

21. The same paper says that the wife of the late Maharajah Mahatab Chand of Burdwan claims the zemindaries of Killa Kujang and Sujamuta, because they were purchased in her name. The Court of Wards will not allow her to take possession, and so there is every probability of there being riots. It is desirable that Government should try to settle the dispute.

The Burdwan Raj.

22. The same paper says that the Collector of Burdwan has proposed

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
July 21st, 1885.

The appointment of a tutor to the Maharani of Burdwan.

to appoint a European lady as tutor to the Maharani of Burdwan, who has given her consent to the proposal. She is a minor, her consent is of no account. A European lady can teach her the English language and English manners and customs, but she knows nothing of native manners, and rather hates them. With a European lady for her tutor, the Maharani is likely to fare worse.

23. The *Sahachar*, of the 22nd July, says that the English Government has no better friends than the native

SABACHAR,
July 22nd, 1885.

The Native Press.

newspapers. They are friends not only in word but in deed. A foreign Government cannot understand the manners, customs, religion, language and feelings of 250 millions of native subjects. The native papers explain these to it. They not only serve as interpreters of the people to Government, but also as interpreters of Government to the people. The usefulness of native papers of India is much greater than that of the newspapers of any other country. In other countries the language, the manners, the customs and the religion of the rulers and the ruled are the same, but in India they are entirely different. The usefulness of native papers in this country is understood by all except the perverse Anglo-Indians. There are 250 millions of men in India. The number of Anglo-Indians is not even a lakh. Every one except the Anglo-Indian understands that the respect due to the representatives of 250 millions minus one lakh is much greater than that due to those of one lakh. The usefulness of native papers is being demonstrated at every step, and still the Anglo-Indians will not understand it. The perverse selfishness of non-official Anglo-Indians has led them away from the right path. They do not desire the extension of native right. The native papers are extending native right, and so the native papers have naturally incurred their displeasure. Mr. Jardine is an ornament of the Bombay Civil Service. What he has recently written in the *Daily News* in England will remove much misapprehension existing among Englishmen.

24. The *Murshedabad Patrika*, of the 22nd July, in contradicting a statement which appeared in the *Sanjivani*

MURSHIDABAD
PATRIKA,
July 22nd, 1885.

The murder case at Charbassa.

of the 4th July, and was noticed in paragraph 61 of our report of the 11th idem, about the murder of Khirode, the son of Mohesh Baboo, the head-mohurir of the European Manager of the Ghatsila estate, asks, why did not the European gentleman, who is a friend to Mohesh Baboo, inform him of his son's death? Why does the European gentleman want to retain his appointment when the Rajah favours his old officers? Has he no evil motive in seeking to retain his post? Why is he then anxious to compel his master to borrow Rs. 1,50,000? Why, when the Rajah refused to borrow more than what was necessary, did he try to compel him to pay Rs. 9,000 as compensation to the lender?

25. The *Bharat Mihir*, of the 23rd July, remarks in reference to the Lieutenant-Governor's refusal to sanction

BHARAT MIHIR,
July 23rd, 1885.

Pleaders as Honorary Magistrates.

the nomination made by the Magistrate of Patna of three pleaders of that place as Honorary Magistrates, and the resolution recorded by His Honor, laying down that pleaders shall not henceforth be nominated as Honorary Magistrates, that everything is possible with a Lieutenant-Governor like Sir Rivers Thompson. But has any one, asks the writer, come across such sound reasoning as this before?

26. Referring to the memorial sent to the authorities of the Calcutta

BHARAT MIHIR.

The Calcutta University and the Graduates Association.

University on the subject of the recent Entrance Examination by the Graduates Association, the same paper expresses a hope that the representations of the

memorialists will receive due consideration, and that better arrangements will be made in future for conducting the examinations. It is a pity that candidates should be plucked owing to the faulty nature of the questions.

PATAKA,
July 24th, 1885.

27. The *Patáká*, of the 24th July, notices, with approbation, the efforts which are being made by the French Government to abolish capital punishment in its dominions, and says that it would be well if the British Government also could follow a similar course.

PATAKA.

28. The same paper says that it is exceedingly to be regretted that the High Court by reducing the sentence passed on Enge by the Sessions Judge of Burdwan, has inflicted a disproportionately light punishment upon an undoubted murderer. Where else can one expect to have justice, if it cannot be had in the High Court?

PATAKA.

29. The same paper says that the Lieutenant-Governor has expressed his displeasure at the refusal of the Commissioners of the Calcutta Municipality to increase the house-tax to ten per cent., and is of opinion that they are not doing their best to improve the health of the town. But has His Honor himself, asks the writer, done his best in this direction? The Calcutta Municipality has not been yet relieved of the expenditure on the police, from which liability almost all municipalities in the mofussil have been exempted. If the Calcutta Municipality is relieved of this burden, there will be considerable funds set free for the prosecution of sanitary improvements in the metropolis.

PATAKA.

30. The same paper says that the pressure of distress in the afflicted localities has not abated. The rains have set in, and in the expectation that cultivation will now be proceeded with, Government appears to be retiring from the field of relief operations. This has increased the distress. The poor have sold up their plough cattle and seed-grains. How will they now cultivate their lands, unless they are assisted with money? The season for cultivation is passing away, and there is now no time for carrying on tardy official correspondence. Government should without delay come to the rescue of the sufferers.

PRATIKAR.

31. In noticing the reduction of Mr. Enge's sentence by the High Court, the *Pritikár*, of the 24th July, remarks that for a similar crime a native would have been hanged, and an Englishman would have been released as not guilty. Mr. Enge is neither an Englishman nor a native, and so he has been punished with imprisonment for a year. It would be well if even such punishments were inflicted on English offenders.

PRATIKAR.

32. The same paper says that Sir Rivers Thompson has returned to Calcutta. The affection of Sir Rivers Thompson for Bengal is so great that he could not leave it even when suffering from illness. There are very few men who are so disinterestedly devoted to doing good to others as Sir Rivers Thompson, and there are few nations who like the English are disinterestedly devoted to doing good to others. The ruler of Bengal will not be able to enjoy peace in Calcutta. He will soon have to proceed on a river tour to inspect the country. Who can take so much trouble for a lakh of rupees a year with travelling allowances?

PRATIKAR.

33. The same paper says that the principal duty of the press is to inform the Government of the real state of the country, in order that it may conduct the work of administration with a knowledge of the feelings of the people. There is a

The Translation Department.

Translation Department for the purpose, but the representatives of the press do not know how the work is done in that department. The writer is under the impression that because the translation is confidential it contains many defects. The representatives of the press loudly ask for the favour of being furnished with these translations, but Government pays no heed to them. As long as the Government does not furnish them with these translations they will be under the impression that the translations are not properly done. It has become absolutely necessary for Government to consider, that unless people come to know that what is written in newspapers is made known to Government and that Government takes it into its consideration, there will be no necessity for conducting newspapers.

34. The same paper says that the Court of Wards is trying its best to take possession of the *streedhan* of the wife of the late Maharajah Mahatab Chand of Burdwan. The object of the Court of Wards is to protect the estates of others and not to ruin them. There is no necessity of quarelling with the old Maharani for properties which belong to her. The writer hopes that the Government will take these matters into its consideration.

PRATIKAR,
July 24th, 1885.

35. The same paper says that the Berhampore College is becoming more and more unpopular. The Principal interferes with the liberty of the people to get their children admitted into the College according to their wishes. The Principal has made rules which make it impossible for a student of the local Missionary School to get himself admitted into the College. People say that though Mr. Livingstone is the Principal of the College he looks more to the interest of the Missionary School than that of the College.

PRATIKAR.

On the retirement of the head pundit the second pundit has been appointed in his place. But the second pundit does not know Sanskrit, and an able student of the Sanskrit College would readily have agreed to work for Rs. 40. Mr. Livingstone compels the students to purchase maps and copy-books issued by the Mission Society. If any student does not purchase six copy-books and two maps he is after a certain time compelled to pay a daily fine.

36. A correspondent of the same paper says that though in certain parts of Bengal people are starving for want of food-grains, still, according to the *Dainik* and the *Bangabási*, there are persons who are under the impression that good showers of rain have fallen all over Bengal and that the scarcity has been removed. Blessed be the great person who can say so! Every newspaper says that Government does not believe in the fact that deaths have occurred from starvation, and that it attributes all such deaths to malaria, fever, and cholera. Admitting this to be so, has not the climate of Bengal become extremely insalubrious, so that so many have been untimely carried off by diseases? Is it not the duty of Government to prevent the occurrence of such untimely deaths? It is a misfortune for Bengal that its rulers do not believe in facts. This is evident from the events that have happened in Khargram, Beerbhoom, Burdwan and Bankoora. No enquiry has yet been made at Jajigram. People are in great distress; they do not get *Tuccari* advances, though they apply for them. The writer appeals to the Queen-Empress and her representatives to personally inspect the condition of the people and to save their lives.

PRATIKAR.

37. The *Samvád Prabhákar*, of the 24th July, characterises the Lieutenant-Governor's proposal to amalgamate the Suburbs of Calcutta with the Calcutta Municipality, without first consulting

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
July 24th, 1885.

Self-Government in danger in
Calcutta.

the residents of either municipality, as an attempt to destroy Self-government in Calcutta. The rate-payers of neither municipality desire this amalgamation. It seems, therefore, that the Lieutenant-Governor intends to use this question of amalgamation as a pretext for changing the law relating to the Calcutta Municipality, and in doing so to take away the freedom of the two municipalities in at least the most important particulars, and to provide for an arbitrary exercise of power by himself.

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASHIKA,
July 25th, 1885.

38. The *Grámvartá Prakáshiká*, of the 25th July, says that the case of Mayna Bibee though compromised has not come to an end. The Superintendent of the

Nuddea Police has asked for an explanation from the Sub-Inspector, and the District Magistrate has called for the records of the case. There is hope yet that the writer will be able, when he receives the copies of the papers of the case, to lay bare all the secrets. Mayna Beebee has now become unchaste. The writer applied for copies of the papers of the case, but the Magistrate has refused to give him unauthenticated copies. He will have to pay for authenticated copies. He has no money to pay, but he believes that his readers both male and female will help him.

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASHIKA.

39. The same paper says that since the imposition of new duties on the postoffice, the postal officers have had to work very hard, but the authorities have made

no arrangement for increasing their remuneration. The post offices have been converted almost into banks, and it has become necessary to have trustworthy officers. But unless officers are properly paid it cannot be expected that they will be trustworthy. So the writer hopes that the postal authorities will consider the question of their pay.

SULABH SAMACHAR,
July 25th, 1885.

40. The *Sulabh Samáchar*, of the 25th July, says that the Lieutenant-Governor has proposed the amalgamation of the municipalities of Calcutta and the Suburbs. The writer does not disapprove of the proposal,

though he thinks that it would be a matter of great regret if His Honor had any selfish interest in making the proposal. He thinks that Ballygunge and Bhowanipore together with the portion of the Suburbs lying to the west of the canal should be made a part of the Calcutta Municipality. Ultadingi, Garpar and Biliaghata should be included in the city, and steps should be taken to improve their condition. The writer thinks that the railway line for carrying refuse matter should be removed from the Circular road to the banks of the canal. The foul smell which issues from the refuse matter is very troublesome. If the line be removed to the side of the canal the increase of the area of the town will be apparent and many will feel a great relief.

BANGABASI,
July 25th, 1885.

41. The *Bangahási*, of the 25th July, says that Lord Reay, the Governor of Bombay, though new, has given proof of his far-sightedness in certain matters. He takes notice of all things, from events on the railways to the oppression of the police. After taking the affair of Mr. Justice Nana Bhai Haridas into his consideration, he has ordered that extra first class carriages should always remain ready at the station of Surat. Though he has not administered a sharp rebuke to the Railway Company it is quite enough that he has directed his stern eyes towards the wrong they did. He has passed a resolution on the oppression of the Bombay police. Head constable Amar Sing arrested one Hurmushji at Surat, on the suspicion that he had stolen property in his house, brought him to the police and subjected him to ill-treatment of which he died. Amar Sing has been dismissed. Lord Reay has directed his eyes on every side. If he has good intentions he should be a little strict. Men of soft temper cannot put down oppression.

BANGABASI.
July 25th, 1885.

42. The same paper says that the health of Sir Richard Garth, the Chief Justice of the High Court, has become so bad that he will either take leave for a long time, or retire. Rumour says that either

The Officiating Chief Justiceship of the High Court.

Mr. Justice Wilson or Mr. Justice Cunningham is likely to be appointed in his place. Why? Why should the rule of seniority be overlooked in this case? If Lord Dufferin wants to have sound advice in this matter he should ask Lord Ripon as to who might be is the fittest successor of the present Chief Justice. Lord Dufferin's strength of mind will be put to the test this time.

BANGABASI.

43. The same paper says that many apprehended from the attitude of the zemindars that Lord Kimberley would probably veto the Tenancy Act. That apprehension has been removed. He has not killed the new-born child, he has rather expressed his regret at its leanness. He has admitted that it will not be beneficial to the ryots in every respect. He has refuted the objections of the zemindars. He does not admit that Government has no right to interfere with rights in the land in Bengal after the Permanent Settlement.

The Tenancy Act.

44. The same paper says that in reply to a previous communication, Mr. Coxhead has informed the Editor through the Government Pleader that the statement which appeared in the *Bangbási* of the 27th June about him is false and without foundation. The writer is extremely happy to receive this intelligence, and thinks it is his duty to publish it. He is wounded to the core of his heart that that statement against the Magistrate was published in his paper. The writer received the intelligence from a trustworthy quarter and accepted it in a straightforward manner. But when the District Magistrate himself contradicts it, he thinks himself obliged to accept it with a heart free from scruples. He hopes that the District Magistrate will not mind much about this offence which was unintentional. The public will be glad to know that the Magistrate's good name remains untarnished as before.

BANGABASI.

45. The same paper says that about a lakh of pilgrims assembled this year at Pooree during the Rathajatra festival. Many of the pilgrims went up to Cuttack by the steamer, but they were put to great inconvenience, because the steamer was not allowed to enter Cuttack. Dead bodies are strewn on both sides of the road from Cuttack to Pooree at a place named Satyabadi. A great epidemic broke out among the pilgrims at Pooree. The native doctor and Mr. Lyon are looking after the sufferers. Why were not such arrangements made that the pilgrims might get wholesome food, proper lodging, and conveniences of travelling? This is not the first time that men have died at Pooree. Why does not Government direct its attention to this matter?

BANGABASI.

46. The same paper says that after much agitation, it was settled in 1883 that the pay of the Puisne Judges of the High Court was to be the same both for natives and Europeans. And it was fixed at Rs. 3,750 per mensem. Though the distinction of race as regards pay has thus been abolished, the distinction as regards leave and pension remains the same as before. This distinction too should be abolished and Government should consider it to be one of its duties to abolish it. These distinctions of course do not concern Mr. Justice Mitra, who was appointed before the new rules of the year 1880 came into force.

BANGABASI.

47. The same paper asks Government, why when the Enge case came before the Judges of the High Court on appeal, no Counsel was appointed to represent the Crown as is usual in such cases. Was mercy shown to the prisoner

BANGABASI.

The Enge case.

even in this respect, because he is a foreigner? The writer does not like that any one should be hard on prisoners, but that is no reason why he should not be properly tried. The writer will not say anything about the impression which has been created in the public mind by the non-appointment of a Counsel.

BANGABASI,
July 25th, 1886.

48. The same paper says that there are 1,600 men at Eroali in the Khargram Thana in 375 families. Of these 400 persons in about 60 families are tolerably well off. Middle class house-holders are in great want. The number of middle class people in want, including children, is estimated at 350. Three hundred and fifty men can if they get work maintain about 700 persons by giving them one meal. About 150 incapables have to starve. These get rice at great intervals of time, but generally live on tamarind seed and vegetable leaves. Three hundred bighas only out of 8,000 bighas of arable land were cultivated and the outturn is estimated at two annas. Almost all the land was cultivated in 1290 B.S., but the produce was only six annas. The condition of the village is miserable. Dinayet Sheik, Uttum Bagdini, Uma Kunaini, Bikal Bagdi, Nibharasa Bagdi's mother and Punu Bagdini have died of starvation.

Famine at Eroali.

SANJIVANI,
July 25th, 1885.

49. The *Sanjivani*, of the 25th July, notices an act of humanity performed by Mr. Coxhead, the Collector of Burdwan. In the course of his inspection of the annachhatra at Mankar, he found a lean woman taking her meal with two very lean children. He ordered the Manager of the annachhatra to give milk to the children. Being told that they did get milk to the extent of half a seer, he ordered that the mother should also get half a seer.

The humanity of Mr. Coxhead.

SANJIVANI.

50. The same paper says that for various reasons the Calcutta Municipality has become an eye-sore to the Lieutenant-Governor, who is a friend of Dr. Payne. At any other time, he would have strangled the turbulent Municipality. Lord Ripon and Lord Dufferin have both declared themselves to be favourably disposed towards Self-Government. Under these circumstances, he cannot openly oppose Self-Government, and so the Lieutenant-Governor has had recourse to an artifice. He appointed a Commission on the pretext that Calcutta is in a very insanitary condition, but in vain. He is now for incorporating a portion of the Suburban Municipality with Calcutta, so that he may have an opportunity of changing the existing law. If he can get this opportunity he will repeal this law. People should try not to give him such an opportunity.

The amalgamation of the Calcutta and Suburban Municipalities.

SANJIVANI.

51. Pandit Ramkumar Vidyaratna writing to the same paper, says that Government has agreed to pay Rs. 10,000 in tuccavi advances. The Magistrate of the district is going to and from Nalhati very frequently. The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division is stopping at Soori. But nothing new has taken place. The rainfall this week is not inconsiderable. The health of the Nalhati thana is good. There are good opportunities for cultivation, but the cultivators cannot till their lands for want of money. If Government does not speedily come to their help, the famine will be very serious next year. Able-bodied men among them who used to get relief from Government have been discharged. The officers say that relief works on an extensive scale will be commenced very soon, in which these will find work. But there is no indication of the commencement of extensive relief works.

Famine in Nalhati.

SANJIVANI.

52. A correspondent of the same paper says that certain of the newspapers are very hard upon Mr. Coxhead the Collector of Burdwan. In one of these he

Mr. Coxhead.

is said to have driven away a poor mother and her child from the annachhattra. This is simply exaggeration. The fact is this—some boys were taking their meals at an annachhattra, but their names had not been registered. Mr. Coxhead said that those whose names had not been registered, should not get their meals. The boys who had satisfied their hunger went away.

53. A correspondent of the same paper says that Mr. Badsha, the Sub-divisional Officer of Tangail, has done wrong in issuing a warrant against the Panchayets of Baghil. They have paid the chowkidars up to the month of Jaistha. The writer requests Mr. Badsha not to issue warrants without enquiry.

SANJIVANI,
July 25th, 1885.

54. The *Uchit Vaktá*, of the 25th July, does not believe that Russia is spreading civilization in Central Asia. The Russian system of governing subject races is based on no principle of equality.

UCHIT VAKTA,
July 25th, 1885.

55. The *Bhārat Bāsi*, of the 25th July, says that all Indians will be ready to sacrifice their lives for the English Government, if prompted by vanity Russia should invade India. But it should be seen that no one says that the war with Russia was due to the English. Those Englishmen who have no confidence in the loyalty of Indians should consider that Indians have nothing to gain by the occupation of India by Russia. The only result of Russian occupation of India will be that Indians will be placed under the rule of a new and half-civilized foreign nation instead of a known and civilized foreign nation, which has become friendly to them from long acquaintance. Under these circumstances, Russian rule cannot be desirable to Indians. Interest, if not reverence for Englishmen, will make Indians partial to British rule. The Queen and her representatives do not trust Indians and show for them proper affection, but on the contrary, often insult and injure them at the advice of some haughty and thoughtless Anglo-Indians. The Ilbert Bill agitation on a large scale and the present agitation against the enrolment of natives as volunteers on a small scale, testify to the above fact. If the English do not return the affection felt for them by Indians, the latter will not reverence them for ever.

BHARAT BASI,
July 25th, 1885.

56. The same paper says that commerce is the only source of the wealth of England. If England is dispossessed of India, the state of her commerce will become deplorable. India is a source of great profit to England. If England desires to remain the mistress of India, she must soon make preparations for its defence. A collision is sure to take place with Russia sooner or later. Russia is fully prepared for such an encounter, but England is not. The number of troops under England is far less than the number of troops under Russia. It is absolutely necessary for the English Government to increase the number of its troops. But Indians have not the means of defraying the expenses which will be required for increasing the army. For this reason Government is making loans, and has been obliged to stop many public works. The people are incapable of bearing further taxation. Proposals for reduction of expenditure have been made. But reduction of expenditure will not be effected by the dismissal of some menial servants and some native clerks. The present income of Government will be sufficient for the purpose of defensive preparations, if expenditure is reduced. There is no longer any necessity for the Secretary of State's Council. The work now done by that Council may be easily done by Parliament. If Government really desires to reduce expenditure, it should abolish the India Council.

BHARAT BASI.

BHARAT BASI,
July 25th, 1885.

57. The same paper is very sorry at the complaint made by the Mussulmans in their petition to Government that Hindus are appointed to the high offices under Government. No distinctions should be made between Hindus and Mussulmans by Government in the matter of giving appointments. Some Englishmen encourage the Mussulmans, who make the above complaint for gaining their own ends. But the writer is glad to see that Lord Dufferin has not done so. The writer asks those who complain that Hindus are appointed to high offices whether competent Mussulmans also are not appointed to high offices. The writer does not approve of the Viceroy's statement that it will be seen that Mussulmans obtain a fair share of such appointments as are not given to successful candidates in competitive examinations. No man should obtain any appointment merely because of his religion. The above rule, if followed, will injure Mussulmans rather than benefit them.

BHARAT BASI.

58. The same paper is unable to approve of the reduction of Enge's punishment by the High Court from imprisonment for five years to imprisonment for one year. The reason given by the High Court for its decision in this case is strange. The punishment has been reduced because the prisoner will suffer pain if he remains in jail. Upon that principle no foreigner should be imprisoned. Already guilty Englishmen are not punished. But after this judgment of the High Court, Lower Courts will not venture to punish Europeans. There can be no doubt that people will be dissatisfied at this judgment of the High Court.

BHARAT BASI.

59. The same paper says that it would not be sorry if Sir Rivers Thompson's Self-government Bill were not passed into law. There is a probability of its proving injurious rather than beneficial. Though Bengal is more advanced than the Punjab, the Self-government Act prepared by Sir Rivers Thompson is far inferior to that prepared by Sir Charles Aitchison. The difference between the mental dispositions of the two rulers is the cause of this. Sir Rivers Thompson complains that native papers unjustly blame him. Can those papers praise him for such acts?

BHARAT BASI.

60. The same paper cannot believe the statement made in an English newspaper that an order has been issued by the Madras Government that no Brahmin shall be in future appointed to any high post. Is this consistent with the boast of the English that they make no distinctions of colour, creed or caste?

BHARAT BASI.

61. The same paper referring to Mr. Beadon's taking leave asks whether he has done so owing to the scandal that he has created, or owing to mortification at the Lieutenant-Governor's not being able to save him, or owing to a desire to commit penance for his sins in his native land. Probably Mr. Beadon is now repentant for his oppressions.

BHARAT BASI.

62. The same paper says that the suggestion of the Judge and the Jury who tried the case of a soldier, named Swinnerton, who had killed another soldier by shooting him, to the effect that soldiers should not be allowed to keep arms and ammunition with them, except when watching, should be acted upon by the military authorities.

BHARAT BASI

63. The same paper says that native papers have begun to make an agitation against the Copyright Bill. The *Englishman* which spends the largest sum of money here for the purpose of obtaining telegrams has shown great

liberality of spirit in its observations on the Bill. The Viceroy should listen to the *Englishman*.

64. The *Dacca Prakásh*, of the 26th July, says that in spite of the protests from zemindars, talookdars and intermediate tenants, the Government of

The Rent Act.

India passed the Tenancy Bill into law, though it was for the good neither of the zemindars nor of the tenants. The constitution of the Indian Government is such that it is no matter of surprise if laws unsuited to the country are passed by the Legislature. But it is a matter of great regret that the Secretary of State, on whose good sense the people were relying so long, should pass it without much enquiry. He has poured gall for the people of India mistaking it for nectar. Those that understand the real condition of the country, who believe that the existence of the zemindar class is for the good of the people, are very sorry that the Act has been sanctioned. But a set of ignorant men who call themselves friends of the ryots have become very exultant.

DACCA PRAKASH
July 26th, 1885.

65. The same paper says that many excuse Lord Dufferin for not attending to the work of improving the condition of the natives by saying that he has

Lord Dufferin.

no time, being so very busy with military preparations. But, says the writer, there can be no doubt that if he wished he could easily repeal the Arms Act; give the privilege of enrolment as volunteers to natives; put a stop to oppression practised by Englishmen on natives, and save lives during famines. He could certainly make time for these measures. The writer should not have said all this if, on assuming the charge of Government, he had not raised expectations. Disappointment after such assurances as were given by his Lordship is very painful.

DACCA PRAKASH.

66. The *Sádháraní*, of the 26th July, says that Lord Kimberley has before resigning his office given his sanction to the Tenancy Act. He has sent

The Tenancy Act.

a despatch in which he has done well in refuting the objections of the zemindars, who will not be able to raise them any more. The writer is glad that the Act has been sanctioned, though it does not contain all that is desired. The zemindars have been greatly annoyed at the sanction of the Act, and probably will try to vent their spleen on the tenants. The zemindars, if they are well advised, should try to improve the condition of their tenants. If instead of doing that they quarrel with them, they are sure to be losers. For one cannot long withstand the opposition of many.

SADHARANI,
July 26th, 1885.

67. The same paper says that the peculiar characteristic of the British Government is that it is very prompt and

A peculiar characteristic of Government.

liberal in passing measures which are unpopular with the people of India, and very tardy and circumspect in passing measures for which they are anxious. They are anxious for obtaining the privilege of self-government, but the Government of Bengal is considering and re-considering the measure times without number. But when the question of the Kidderpore Docks, or of indirectly increasing the tax in the Suburbs, comes before Government, it at once appoints a Commission. The Government of India promptly abolished the cotton-duties, but it considered for a long time the question of giving some right in land to the tenants. Lord Dufferin too, though nothing has as yet occurred which can create a doubt as to his ability as a prudent man, has not been able to escape the influence of the spell which proves so powerful for the Government of India. When people of all classes asked permission to enrol themselves as volunteers, Lord Dufferin could easily have given them an assurance; but instead of doing that, he is deliberating for a long time. On the other hand, when attempts are being made to interfere

SADHARANI.

with the liberty of the Press, because some one at some time quoted some telegram from some paper, the Government of India seems to be very liberal.

SADHARANI,
July 26th, 1885.

68. The same paper thinks that the effect of the provision in the new Copyright Bill to prevent the borrowing of telegrams within 24 hours will be this:—

If a newspaper gets a telegram at 7 o'clock, publishes it at 7 o'clock next day, no newspaper will be able to borrow it till 7 o'clock the day next after. Those who do not subscribe to the first paper will not be able to read it for two days. There should be a strong protest on behalf of the public against this provision.

SADHARANI.

69. The same paper says that the union of the Hindus and the Mahomedans is extremely desirable for the good of the country. This is admitted both by educated Hindus and by educated Mahomedans. But instead of coming nearer and nearer, these two races seem to be going further and further away from each other. Some educated Mahomedans seem to be trying to prevent the union, and want to have separate educational institutions for the Mahomedans. The National Mahomedan Association represented their grievances to Lord Ripon, and Lord Dufferin has given a reply to their representation. The number of Mahomedan judicial officers was much greater 20 to 30 years ago than at present. The Hindus are not to blame for this. The Mahomedans do not pay much attention to the education of their children.

Mahomedan education.

SADHARANI.

70. The same paper says that in a previous issue it stated that the post-masters used formerly to get an extra perquisite, because the commission for money orders and for parcels used to be given in stamps, and the commission for selling stamps was at four pice per rupee. The writer is glad to notice that a proposal has been made to revert to the old system. The work of the post-masters has increased enormously, their pay therefore should also be increased. If no increase of pay can be given at present, they should not be deprived of their old perquisite.

The payment of the Money Order commission in stamps.

SADHARANI.

71. A correspondent of the same paper says that after much agitation, two miles out of the seven miles of the Bainchi road have been metalled. The writer does not understand why one or two miles are not metalled every year. Nothing can be expected for the years 1885 and 1886 from a Road Cess Committee whose permanent expenditure amounts to Rs. 45,000 a year. Government gave an assurance for the metalling of the Bainchi Road 14 years ago, the work should not therefore remain unfinished.

The Bainchi road.

SADHARANI.

72. A correspondent of the same paper complains that the burning-ghat at Khardah remains under water during the greater part of the year. This puts people who resort there for the purpose of burning dead bodies to great inconvenience. The man who supplies fuel for cremation does not agree to give a second supply of fuel. He sometimes uses strong language. The writer asks the Cantonment Magistrate of Barrackpore to look to this matter.

The burning-ghat at Khardah.

DAINIK,
July 26th, 1885.

73. The *Dainik*, of the 26th July, says that if the Suburbs are amalgamated with Calcutta, the value of land there will not come up to that of Calcutta. A piece of land in the amalgamated Suburbs will not bring as much tax as in Calcutta. Though the income of the new portion of the town will be less, its expenditure will be greater, for its wants are many, and the rate-payers of old Calcutta will have to bear it. The Lieutenant-Governor and his advisers will not have to pay, so they can do what they please. The writer does not understand why

The amalgamation of the Calcutta and Suburban Municipalities.

the rate-payers of Calcutta do not stir in the matter as yet. They should make a struggle to preserve the elective system, even though Lord Dufferin be a pupil of Sir Rivers Thompson.

74. The *Samvad Prabhakar*, of the 27th July, says that the *Englishman* newspaper is the mouth-piece of Sir Rivers Thompson. Therefore it is that a

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
July 27th, 1885.

Famine in Bengal.

writer in that paper, unable to calmly bear the honest criticism of His Honor's famine policy by the Vernacular Press, has said that there is not even a severe scarcity in Burdwan and in Bankura. But if that is so, why did the civilian Magistrate of Burdwan, Mr. Coxhead, write a letter in the *Englishmen* calling for subscriptions from the people of Bengal for the relief of famine?

75. The *Samaya*, of the 27th July, says that it is surprised to read the resolution of the Government of India on the subject of Mahomedan education.

SAMAYA,
July 27th, 1885.

Mahomedan education.

The Mahomedans form only one section of the people of India; the Hindus form another section. Is it proper that more attention should be paid to the welfare of one section than to that of another? The Hindus are rather in a worse condition than the Mahomedans. Sir George Campbell tried to improve the position of the Mahomedans in Lord Mayo's time, and he established many Mahomedan institutions in Dacca, Mymensing and Chittagong. The Mahomedans can now-a-days send their children to any school in the country. Many Mahomedans now consider the Bengali language as their mother-tongue. If Government creates facilities for Mahomedan education, the writer will be glad. But it should not show any undue favour to the Mahomedans in the distribution of the patronage of the State. Public appointments should be given according to the results of competitive examinations.

76. The same paper could not forbear laughing on reading the new Railway Bill. The Bill was intended to encourage and help private

SAMAYA.

The Railway Bill.

enterprise in the matter of the construction of Railways. But its provisions are so stringent that its object will be defeated. No one will venture to embark his capital in Railway enterprise with the slight help from Government, which the Bill allows it to confer. Government in framing this Bill looked more to its own interest than to that of the investors of capital. If Government intends really to encourage and help them it should do so; it should not make a fuss for nothing. Government of course should have control over the management of Railways. But it should not be all in all, and should not retain in its hands the power of appointing and dismissing officers. The writer considers that the rules about inspection, about Railway lands and about Railway Police, are far too hard. The Railway Company should regulate their expenses according to their income. But according to the spirit of the Bill, the Government will be prompt in deciding what they should spend irrespective of their income. The writer thinks that the section about the making over of land to the Company should be modified. The arrangement about telegraphs is strange indeed. Government will do all the telegraphic work of the Company who will have to pay all the expenses. Those who will construct the Railway line will have no control over the telegraph line, which they will have to lay at their own expense.

77. The same paper says that the attitude of the Lieutenant-Governor with regard to the Dock scheme shows that he is a thorough Englishman, and

SAMAYA.

The Kidderpore Docks.

unworthy of the high position he holds. Englishmen are naturally obstinate. They often act obstinately for which they have to repent. The Lieutenant-Governor has gone mad over the Dock affair. He has in a short time got the Bill passed and assented to. He has paid

no heed to the remonstrances of thousands of men. A notification has been issued in the *Calcutta Gazette* for floating a loan of Rs. 75,00,000 at 4½ per cent. per annum on the guarantee of the Secretary of State. Why has the Lieutenant-Governor gone mad after the scheme? He will be held responsible for all the injury that the Docks will inflict on the people, for it is at his entreaty that the Government of India has sanctioned the Bill. Eminent Doctors, Engineers, &c., have asked the Lieutenant-Governor to abandon the scheme, but he is obstinate. He even prevented the publication of what they said on the subject. The objections against the Dock scheme are founded on the following grounds:—(1) It will be dangerous to public health; (2) it is impossible to finish it; (3) it is useless; (4) there is no money to carry the work on; (5) it will necessitate the imposition of heavier duties on merchandise than at present. The writer asks the Port Commissioners how is it that they agree to whatever the imbecile Lieutenant-Governor forces on them. They ought to show to the public by raising their voice against the scheme that he is acting against their wishes.

SAMAYA,
July 27th, 1885.

78. The same paper says that the wife and the daughter of the late Maharaja Mahotab Chand, dissatisfied with the appointment of Lala Banvehari Kapur and of

The Burdwan Raj.

Mr. Miller as managers, are trying under the evil advice of bad men to have those estates which stand in their names separated from the Raj. The writer thinks that though these estates stand in their names still they belong to the general estate. He thinks that if the Lieutenant-Governor goes to Burdwan and attempts to settle matters with the consent of the late Raja's mother, there will be no difficulty in his way. Though the managers are not learned men, they are both trained in the school of Maharaja Mahatab Chand, and have great experience in the management of the Raj. The writer has never heard anything against the managers.

SOM PRAKASH,
July 27th, 1885.

79. A correspondent of the *Som Prakash*, of the 27th July, complains that the Commissioners of the Rajpore Municipality do not look to the state of the road leading to the station during the rains.

The road in the Rajpore Municipality leading to the station.

SOM PRAKASH.

80. Another correspondent of the same paper says that the passengers of the Calcutta South-Eastern State Railway enjoyed greater comforts when the railway was under Baboo Ramgoti Mookerjee than they do at present. The number of carriages given is insufficient. Many passengers who have taken third class tickets have to go in brakevans. The fare has been slightly reduced, but the rule that return tickets will not be given to third class passengers has made the reduction of fare profitless to passengers. But third class passengers often go in the intermediate class, and intermediate class passengers have often to go in the third class. The supply of a larger number of carriages has become absolutely necessary.

Mismanagement in the Calcutta South-Eastern State Railway.

SOM PRAKASH.

81. The same paper says that many persons have no doubt that the removal by force by the Police of Heramsji Doshabhai of Surat, who had a disease of the heart, was the cause of his death. It being so, the Bombay Government should not have punished the cruel constable who removed Heramsji by merely dismissing him. This is one of the many instances in which Government incurs the displeasure of the people by showing undue partiality to police officers.

The Bombay Government and a constable of the Surat Police.

SOM PRAKASH.

82. The same paper referring to the recommendation of some persons to the effect that commercial matters should be taught in colleges and schools, says that there is no objection to that subject being fixed as an optional one. General and technical education should be kept separate.

Teaching of commercial matters in schools and colleges.

83. The same paper is glad that the Bombay Government has provided separate first class carriages for natives on the Baroda Railway. The railway authorities of Bengal would do well to make similar arrangements. The writer cannot help laughing when he thinks what reply the English Government will give when any member of a civilized nation will ask why the English Government has made such an arrangement when it professes to treat all races alike.

SOM PRAKASH,
July 20th, 1885.

84. The same paper says that it may become very advantageous if the postage of newspapers is reduced. The writer hopes that the Director-General of Post Offices will consider the matter.

SOM PRAKASH.

85. The same paper says that no country in the world is by nature so strongly fortified as India. The English long slept securely within that strong fortress. But the approach of Russia has alarmed them. The English lion's nature is changed owing to residence in India. The English lion is now alarmed at the approach of the Russian bear. It has decided to humble the bear by going out of its fortress. The writer fears lest it should suffer disgrace by trying to rectify the mistake which it has committed by going out of the fortress. But the greatest mistake of the British lion is its distrust of Indians with whom it has dealt for 150 years. Had it not distrusted Indians it would not have feared them so much, would not have disarmed them, would not have tried to gag them, and would not have hesitated to enrol them as volunteers. Does not the English Government even reflect for a moment whether it is well to harass more than 200 millions of Indians who can easily make Russia uneasy?

SOM PRAKASH.

86. The same paper is surprised to learn from the minutes of the Calcutta University for 1884-85, that while the application of a B. A. of the Madras University and that of a B. A. of the Bombay University to appear as candidates for in the M. A. examination was rejected, that of another B. A. of the Bombay University was granted. It is not easy to understand why those persons were thus differently treated. The writer also complains that while the English gentleman who conducts examinations, that is, merely looks on and orders the native teacher-guards what to do and the English gentleman who assists him each obtains Rs. 300 or Rs. 200, the native guards who have to work hard and really manage the work obtain only Rs. 20 each. The Calcutta University often commits errors in the selection of examiners. It appears as if one's appointment as an examiner depended upon the favour of a few persons. Many worthless books also are selected as text-books owing to recommendation.

SOM PRAKASH.

87. The same paper says that many persons are now coming to live in Calcutta, as it has become a healthy place. Thus Calcutta is becoming more and more populous. Epidemics frequently break out in places where the population is dense. It being so, it has become necessary to extend the area of Calcutta. That object may be attained by the amalgamation of the Suburbs with Calcutta. If the Suburbs become as healthy as Calcutta, people will be able to live there at a smaller expense. When other municipalities have been relieved of the police charges, the amalgamated municipality should be relieved of those charges. If that is done, money may be obtained for making drains and laying water-pipes in the Suburbs. If a large sum of money is necessary at once, loans may be opened with the assistance of Government. There is no hope of these things being done unless the two municipalities are amalgamated. Both of them will be benefited by the amalgamation. The writer cannot, like

SOM PRAKASH.

many, blame the Bengal Government for its proposal to amalgamate the two Municipalities. It cannot believe that the Lieutenant-Governor has made his proposal in order that he may exercise authority over both these large Municipalities.

SOM PRAKASH,
July 27th, 1885.

88. The same paper says that in his treatise on the prevention of cholera, the former Surgeon-General, Dr. Cunningham, says that if Government attends to the improvement of the general health of a place the violence of that disease may abate. Government may easily improve the general health of a place by requesting Municipalities to attend to the matter. Those Municipalities which do not give proper attention to the matter should be compelled to do so. In places where there are no Municipalities, Government should attend to the matter itself. In every Municipality large tanks should be excavated to supply the people with drinking-water. The writer hopes that Government will compel each Municipality to do this before other things.

Government and the prevention of cholera.

SOM PRAKASH.

89. The same paper says that it is an unreasonable statement that a few haughty Anglo-Indians are the real enemies of England. Natives have no longer any confidence in the officials. The officials are widening the gulf between Englishmen and natives by their acts. The Judges of the High Court are not free from that fault. Such judgments, as that given by the High Court in the case of Enge, were never before passed by that Court. Former Judges of the High Court, in order to do justice, would at times act against the wishes of the Viceroy and the Lieutenant-Governor. The present Judges make distinctions between Europeans and natives. The former Judges were so much respected by the people, because they made no such distinctions.

Distinctions made by the officials between natives and Englishmen.

SOM PRAKASH.

90. The same paper says that the *Pioneer* in order to discredit Russian administration has said that the Russian Government treat natives differently from Russian subjects; and that though it is quite ignorant of the religion and customs of the races subject to it, it interferes in such matters; and that Russian and native criminals are differently punished. The writer asks whether the word "English" cannot be substituted for the word "Russian" in the above sentence. The system of administration spoken of by the *Pioneer* is not new to Indians. The *Pioneer's* description of Russian administration reminds the writer of the bringing of Saligram into the Court by Mr. Justice Norris, Mr. Enge's punishment of imprisonment for one year for killing a native, the insult offered to Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas in the Baroda Central Railway, and the heavy punishment of Baboo Surendro Nath Banerjee for a light offence.

English administration.

SOM PRAKASH.

91. The Khurdah correspondent of the same paper says that though the income of the Khurdah Municipality is very small, three Municipal Inspectors, all of whom, it is said, are related to the Vice-Chairman, have been appointed at a cost of Rs. 45 to Rs. 50. Though the culvert near the house of the late Baboo Tariny Bhattacharjya has been blocked up, and though the rain-water near the house of the chief Goswami family can find no outlet, the Municipality has not attended to the matter. It is said that one Nanda Bairagi has appropriated Municipal land. What has been done to recover the land? The road through Haripara is very dirty during the rains. Are not the Municipal authorities aware of this fact?

The Khurdah Municipality.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
July 27th, 1885.

92. The *Navavibhakar*, of the 27th July, says that there are few sincere friends of Indians among Anglo-Indian Editors. Had there been a large number of friends of Indians like Messrs. Routledge, Sinnet, Knight and Digby,

Truthful Anglo-Indians.

among Anglo-Indians, their infamy would not have been so great. The Indian experience of Mr. Digby, the late Editor of the *Madras Times*, is very great. He rendered a great service to India during the last Deccan famine. From official statistics Mr. Digby has ascertained that between the years of 1852 and 1878, twelve millions of persons died of starvation in India. The people who assembled to hear Mr. Digby, shuddered when he made that statement in the North Paddington National Liberal Club. There can be no doubt that the whole of the English nation will shudder when they know that so many deaths have taken place from starvation, owing to the faults of British rule. The number of deaths ascertained by Mr. Digby is so large, although he has calculated from official figures alone which are not accurate. The real number of deaths is larger. The English nation will still more shudder when they know this. Everyone will be able to learn after this the real nature of British administration in India. He who will be able to show the English people that liars conceal real facts in order to keep them in the dark as to the real nature of British administration in India will act as a true friend of India. Lord Randolph Churchill after his two weeks' travel in India has said that there is no poverty and distress in India. Sir James Fergusson, the late Governor of Bombay, has said in order to satisfy the English Conservatives that the public works constructed in the Deccan will prevent the recurrence of famines in that place. There is no hope of the happiness of Indians until the number of truthful men like Mr. Digby increase among Anglo-Indians. India may be benefited if such men are returned as members of Parliament.

93. The same paper says that the influence of the Anglo-Indians is gradually diminishing. The confidence of people in them is becoming lesser and lesser.

Native newspapers.

The people of England are gradually finding them out. The circulation of vernacular papers is gradually increasing. Their number is increasing with the increase in the number of their readers. The Anglo-Indian Editors can no longer give themselves a air of superiority standing beside native Editors. The influence of vernacular papers reaches directly or indirectly half of the population of India. Under these circumstances, attempts to diminish the prestige of native newspaper cannot be called wise. The times are changed. The officials only incur displeasure by blaming native newspapers. The people believe native newspapers more than they believe the Magistrates and Commissioners, and more even than Sir Rivers Thompson. The administration of India will have to be conducted with the help of Indians, who are guided by native newspapers as must needs be. Native papers exercise their immense influence solely for the benefit of the English Government. Should not the English Government try its best to increase its strength with the support of the native papers?

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
July 27th, 1885.

94. The same paper says that it has proved before that the English Government has at no time and in no province been indifferent to the education of Mussalmans, and that the Mussalmans have no reasonable ground for complaint.

Government and the grievances of Mussalmans.

The writer is not in favour of different systems of education for followers of different religions; nor can the British Government be in favour of such education. Because Government shows undue interest in the matter of the education of Christians, it has laid itself open to blame. If it shows undue interest in the education of Mussalmans also, the bad name of the British Government will know no bounds. That the Mussalmans are inferior to Hindoos in education is due to the fact that they will not, or cannot, take advantage of the facilities afforded by Government for education. The Mussalmans should clearly understand that Government cannot appoint persons

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

without proper qualifications to high offices. Lord Dufferin has properly rejected the prayer of the National Mahomedan Association for the establishment of an Education Commission to enquire into the education of Mussalmans. Representatives of every class and creed had seats on Dr. Hunter's Education Commission. The grievances of Mussalmans were considered by that Commission. Lord Dufferin has denied the charge that Government has put obstacles in the way of the education of Mussalmans by confiscating lands consecrated to religious purposes between the years 1828 and 1848. Still Lord Dufferin has expressed the desire of preventing the waste of the income of such lands on unworthy objects. The writer objects to Lord Dufferin's proposal for the establishment of special scholarships for Mussalmans on the ground that such an arrangement will injure Mussalmans, as it will deprive them of the benefit of the sharp spur of competition. Lord Dufferin wants to appoint Mussalman Inspectors for Mussulman schools. He also wants that in provinces where the Mussalmans are in a backward state as regards education, the grievances of the Mussalman community should be fully reported upon in the Mussulman Inspectors' and in the Director's reports. The writer will be very glad if these arrangements benefit Mussalmans. But it will be a matter of deep regret, if this only encourages Mussalmans to make undue demands and dissatisfies Hindoos. It has been in a manner said in Lord Dufferin's resolution that Government intend to attend more to the interests of Mussalmans. The writer is not in favour of such partiality. The Mussalmans must use the language of the country in which they have been living for generations. Men who settle in a foreign country have to do so. The Mussalmans of Bengal have to use the Bengali language. What Bengali is in Bengal, Hindi is in Behar. As Sanskrit is the classical language of the Hindoos, so Arabic and Persian are the classical languages of the Mussalmans. The mixed language Urdu should not be used. Lord Dufferin has properly rejected the prayer of natives for the re-introduction of Urdu as a Court language. Mussalmans refuse to send their boys to schools where Hindoo boys read, owing to mere race feeling. If the Viceroy's instruction regarding the appointment of Mussalman School Inspectors is carried into effect, the hostility of Mussalmans towards Hindoos will increase, and thus society and the Empire will be injured. Since Mussalmans will live in this province, since Bengali is their mother-tongue, since they are gradually becoming more and more attached to Bengali and are writing books in pure Bengali, it is certain that a separate language is not required for Mussalmans, at least in Bengal. If separate arrangements are made for the education of Mussalmans, corrupt Mussalmani-Bengali will be introduced into Mussalman schools, and they will be thus injured. The writer is not in favour of the arrangement proposed by the Viceroy in the following words :—"There are a large number of appointments, the gift of which lies in the hands of the local Governments, High Courts, or local officers. The Governor-General desires that, in those provinces where Mahomedans do not receive their full share of State employment the Local Governments and High Courts will endeavour to redress this inequality as opportunity offers, and will impress upon subordinate officers the importance of attending to this in their selection of candidates for appointments of the class last referred to." The writer says that officials partial to Mussalmans will do great injustice to Hindoos upon the strength of that instruction. It should by no means be ruled that in selecting candidates for appointments which are not filled up with successful candidates in competitive examinations, regard should not be paid to merit. Lord Dufferin is a sincere well-wisher of Mussalmans. The Mussalmans should respectfully listen to Lord Dufferin's words. The writer would have been exceedingly glad if Lord Dufferin had insisted as

strongly upon regard being paid to merit in the selection of candidates for lower posts as in the selection of candidates for the higher posts. He is pained even at the shadow partiality.

95. The same paper says that now appeals against municipal assessments are decided by a committee consisting of no less than three Commissioners. An Anglo-Indian paper is not satisfied with that arrangement and recommends that such cases should be decided in Civil Courts. But Civil Courts have ruined the country. There are no such complexities in the Municipal Act as cannot be unravelled by Municipal Commissioners. The more intelligent and educated men are elected as Commissioners, the more will the objection to those cases being decided by Municipal Commissioners become groundless. At the last election many lawyers were elected as Commissioners. If committees are formed with such lawyers for hearing appeals of the above kind there will be no probability of injustice. It is certain that Munsifs and Sub-Judges will not be able to decide such cases better than the Municipal Commissioners.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
July 27th, 1885.

96. The same paper referring to the statement of the correspondent of the *Englishman* that "in spite of all the shrieking of the native press, it is hardly necessary to say that far from there being a famine there has not even been a severe scarcity," asks why then is the Magistrate of Burdwan begging for the help of the public for the relief of distress? If there be no famine, nor even severe scarcity, scarcity to some extent undoubtedly prevails. Did not Mr. Beames, the Commissioner of Burdwan, deny the existence of scarcity whether small or great. Because Mr. Coxhead happened to be the Magistrate of Burdwan, that place has not been ruined.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

97. The *Ananda Bazar Patriká*, of the 27th July, says that the recently published account of the cruelties practised upon the coolies in Queensland by their employers and recruiters reminds one of the sufferings of the people of this country. In India deaths from starvation are not unusual occurrences. Government and the English people are aware of this fact, and yet they do not pay much attention to it. A Famine Commission was indeed appointed, and the license tax was also imposed for purposes of famine relief. But the people have not benefited by these measures. Government has indeed incurred a large expenditure on this account, but the only gainers have been a few European officials. The license tax has not brought any relief to the sufferers from famine; it has been used for the purpose of increasing the military strength of Government. Oppression similar to that practised on coolies in Queensland exists in the Tea plantations in Assam. The cases of Webb and Francis and the Golaghat case are well known. The authorities are perfectly aware of the abnormally high rate of mortality among the coolies in Assam; and yet neither Government nor the English people feel any commiseration for the coolies; nor do they care to appoint any commission to enquire about their sufferings. The account of the sufferings of the coolies in Queensland again reminds one of the cruelties practised on prisoners in the jails of Bengal, and the abnormally high rate of mortality which prevails among them. The subject has been repeatedly brought to the notice of the authorities, but Government has not made any earnest endeavours to remove the evil. Not a few good qualities of Englishmen become positively bad when they come in contact with India. It is probable that if the condition of India and her people had been similar to that of Queensland and her inhabitants, the English nation would have felt pity for this country.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
July 27th, 1885.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
July 27th, 1885.

98. The same paper remarks in reference to a recent speech of Mr. Digby in England in the course of which the speaker referred to the occurrence of a

Rigorous administration of India.

large number of deaths from starvation in India, that this must be a reflection on the character of the British administration in this country. People do not die of starvation in Native States. The cause of these deaths in British India does not lie wholly in the want of food, but in the fact that people do not possess any political rights under British rule. British officials govern India despotically. Probably thousands of Englishmen have up to this time shewn as much sympathy for the sufferings of the people of India as is now being shewn by Mr. Digby. Mr. Gladstone, while he was in opposition the last time, expressed much sympathy for the people of India. Not a few Viceroys and Secretaries of State have laboured to improve their condition. Lord Lawrence founded some State scholarships with a view that natives might enter the Covenanted Civil Service. Lord Metcalfe conferred upon them the boon of a free press. Lord Canning caused the Queen's proclamation to be published, and Lord Ripon endeavoured to govern India on the principles set forth in that proclamation. All Englishmen are neither selfish nor heartless, but unfortunately for India her miseries have not been removed under English rule; on the contrary, they are gradually increasing under it. Why do Englishmen assume this attitude towards India? There are probably many causes which may account for this state of things. Probably the chief of these causes is the Englishman's greed of wealth. The English came as traders to India for the purpose of acquiring wealth, and by using force and stratagems gradually acquired an empire. Greed of wealth continues to be their ruling passion, and they are always afraid lest there should arise any obstacles in the way of their acquiring wealth. They therefore rule India, always keeping in view the necessity of preventing Indians from becoming strong. The Englishman's greed of wealth and the fact that he has no natural right to be here stand in the way of his governing India in an impartial spirit. The English are, moreover, aware of the intelligence and military prowess of the people of India, and feel that however weakened they may be by a rigorous system of administration, they cannot still be at once extirpated like the aboriginal tribes of America. This increases the fear and the uneasiness of Englishmen on account of India. All these facts account for the increasing oppression of the people by the officials and the increasing rigor of the administration. For this reason in the law Courts bias is now shown by the Judges, a fact unknown ten years ago. For this reason, Mr. Eden before the Indigo Commission and the same gentleman as Lieutenant-Governor appeared in different lights, and Mr. Thompson as the Presidency Commissioner and Mr. Thompson as the ruler of Bengal appear differently. For the same reason also the Anglo-Indian newspapers have become changed in tone; famines have become more frequent, and Anglo-Indian oppression has increased.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

99. The same paper says that when a Judge agrees with the jury

Engé's case.

in their verdict and passes sentence upon a prisoner, the law does not allow an appeal against that sentence to the High Court. But the High Court has the power to admit an appeal if it so desires. This extraordinary power it has exercised in admitting the appeal in Engé's case. As in the appeal preferred to the High Court by Webb, so in this appeal also there was no counsel to represent the Crown which is usually represented in such cases. The Judges of the High Court have reduced the sentence to one year's imprisonment because they considered that as Engé was a foreigner

and had no friends in this country he deserved a lighter sentence. Ever since the establishment of the British Empire in India, European Judges and jurors have almost always shewn a bias towards European offenders. But formerly the High Court, the Sessions Judges, and District Magistrates, not unoften used to check this disposition on the part of European judicial officers. But all this has completely changed since the agitation on the Jurisdiction Bill. The Editor does not complain of the mercy shown to Enge by the Judges of the High Court, but why is not similar mercy shown to native offenders ?

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
July 27th, 1885.

100. The same paper says that it made a curious mistake in its last issue in its reference to the letter which Mr. Coxhead and the *Bangabasi*. Mr. Coxhead is said to have written to the *Bangabasi*. It has now become known that Mr. Coxhead's letter did not refer to the death of a prisoner in the Burdwan jail, but to the relief of distress in Burdwan.

101. The *Surabhi*, of the 28th July, is glad to learn that the Rajah of Rutlam, and the Maharajah of Alwar, have contributed large sums in aid of Lady Dufferin's noble project of increasing female doctors in India, and that Lady Thompson heartily supports the project.

SURABHI,
July 28th, 1885.

102. The same paper says that Sir Frederick Roberts and General Hardinge who possess Indian experience have better claims than Lord Wolesley to the office of Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army which is going to fall vacant by the appointment of Sir Donald Stewart as a member of the India Council.

SURABHI.

103. The same paper referring to Government's intention to establish several Scholarships and to appoint Musulman school Inspectors for encouraging Musulmans to educate themselves, says that the efforts of educated and influential Musulmans will be a better stimulus in that matter than the efforts of Government.

SURABHI.

104. The same paper says that the English officials in the Mofussil are in the habit of borrowing carriages and horses from rich natives. Owing to this some zemindars have to keep extra carriages and horses. Government will lay rich natives of the Mofussil under a deep obligation by stopping that practice.

SURABHI.

105. The same paper says that the native drivers of the Bombay and Baroda Railway have appealed to Government against the decision of the authorities of that railway, that while European drivers will obtain Rs. 8 per day, native drivers will not obtain more than Rs. 3. The writer hopes that Lord Dufferin will teach the authorities of that railway a lesson.

SURABHI.

106. The same paper referring to the remark of an Anglo-Indian paper of Madras that Madrassi youths unlike proud and haughty Bengali youths bow to every Englishman, says that Bengali youths are not reluctant to show respect to really respectable persons. Everybody knows how enthusiastically Bengali youths honoured Lord Ripon. Let Englishmen call Bengali youths haughty if they please for not bowing to worthless Englishmen. But no truthful man will call him haughty who shows respect to him who is worthy of respect, and hates him who deserves to be hated.

SURABHI.

SURABHI
July 28th, 1885.

107. The same paper says that the statistics of births and deaths for 1883 shows that the largest number of deaths was due to fever. Fever is very prevalent in India and since the prevalence of malaria in the country, mortality from fever has become very heavy. Malaria is most prevalent in Bengal and Madras. It is strange that Government sits silent though it sees the ravages that are being committed by malaria. The Bengal and Madras Governments are anxious to improve the health of the towns of Calcutta and Madras respectively. But they do not take any steps to prevent the ruin of many places in the mofussil on account of the ravages of malaria. The authorities seem to be of opinion that because the chief officials and many Englishmen live in the capital, large sums should be spent upon the improvement of its health, but that not even the smallest sum should be spent for the improvement of the health of the villages. What can be more selfish and unjust than that? The writer cannot see any force in the contention of those who maintain that Government is not bound to drive malaria out of the country, and that the people should do so. Government has duties to do by the people, otherwise there would no necessity for Government. It is Government that should look to the health of the people. Indians have become impoverished owing to the defects of British rule, and they are not therefore in a position to drive malaria out of the country. Cholera is another disease which is very prevalent in this country. A Commission was sent from Germany and another from England to make enquiries about cholera. But strange to say, the Government of India did not show any interest in the matter. Government has now out of mere shame appointed Dr. Cunningham to enquire about cholera. But there is no hope of any benefit resulting from enquiries made by a single doctor in India. At least a skilful physician should be employed in each Presidency to enquire into the causes of cholera, and to find out a remedy for it. Some good results may follow from that arrangement. Government is indifferent to the health of India. Indians should try their best to cure Government of this indifference.

SURABHI.

108. The same paper says that it is a matter of regret that the East Indian Railway does not look to the comfort of its third class passengers, though it obtains a large sum of money from them. Because the Company knows that the passengers have no other alternative than to travel in its carriages, it pays no attention to their comfort. But it should not be considered that the Company suffers no loss owing to their indifference to the convenience of passengers. The people of Bali, Konnagar, and Serampore do not travel in trains if they can get boats. Many persons residing in the neighbouring places prefer to travel in Messrs. Hoare Miller and Company's steamers, because they find those steamers more comfortable than the trains. The first inconvenience of the passengers arise from their being obliged to purchase tickets at Howrah. Overcrowding at Howrah may be put an end to, if third class tickets, like tickets of other classes, are sold in Calcutta. Third class passengers have also to suffer much inconvenience as tickets begin to be sold only 15 minutes before train time. Third class tickets should be sold throughout the day. One inconvenience which may arise from the proposed arrangement is that ignorant passengers may get into wrong trains by mistake. But such mistakes may be prevented by a little more attention on the part of ticket examiners. More passengers are crammed into third class carriages than are allowed by the law. Passengers have also to suffer inconvenience from want of light at night, and from the absence of good privies.

109. The same paper complains that Government does not now show as much interest as before in the physical training of Bengal youths. There is no hope that Government will do anything in the matter now when proposals are under consideration for the reduction of educational expenditure.

SURABHI,
July 28th, 1885.

110. The *Dainik*, of the 28th July, says that the Lieutenant-Governor has not done enough for relieving famine. Nothing can be hoped from him. But much can be expected from the Viceroy, if he takes an interest in the matter. Rnmour has it that he has asked for a translation of all the famine articles that have appeared in the vernacular newspapers. If this is true there is some hope.

DAINIK,
July 28th, 1885.

Selfishness of the English.

111. The same paper says that the principle of free trade was in order that the weavers of Manchester might deprive the weavers of India of their livelihood. But the principle of free trade, though enunciated in England, is not some times acted upon in that country. Englishmen do not scruple to tax Indian tea and Indian sugar, though they send all sorts of English goods free of duty to India.

DAINIK.

112. A correspondent of the same paper complains that about 50 men were not booked by the 4-40 train on the 21st July, owing to the inefficiency of the booking clerk of the Diamond Harbour station. There were several females among the number. The writer asks the authorities to send an efficient booking clerk to that station.

DAINIK.

The Ula pound.

113. A correspondent of the same paper complains that the farmer of the Ula pound in Nuddea pays a commission of four pice for every cow that is brought into his pound. Men who have nothing to do take other people's cows to the pound and put them to unnecessary trouble and expense at a time when food is so dear.

DAINIK.

114. The *Samáchar Chandriká*, of the 29th July, says that the sentence passed on Mr. Enge has been reduced. In passing the order of reduction the High Court has remarked that the reduction has been made on the consideration that if the poor man remains in jail he will suffer much. If that be the argument, says the writer, Englishmen should not be sent to jail at all. The English rule is gradually assuming the form of the Brahminical rule.

SAMACHAR CHAN-
DRIKA,
July 29th, 1885.

Mr Laidman
Hearsay.

115. In noticing the defamation case brought by Mr. Laidman against Captain Hearsay, the *Sambád Prabhákar*, of the 29th July, expresses delight at the acquittal of the accused, and says that he deserves the gratitude of the whole country for standing up so boldly in behalf of the helpless natives of the country and losing so much in money to conduct his case. It is glad that Mr. Laidman has been proved to have called the parties to suits in his court *haramzada*, *soor*, *budmash*, and so on.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
July 29th, 1885.

Improvement of the town.

116. The *Samvád Purnachandrodaya*, of the 31st July, says that vast improvements have been made in the town of Calcutta. Some followers of Sir Rivers Thompson only say that there has been no improvement. Formerly people used to fly to the villages from Calcutta for its unhealthiness, while now villagers flock to Calcutta to improve their health. Formerly people could not go to the banks of the Hooghly in Calcutta, but now they are willing to lie down on them and even dine there.

SAMVAD PURNA-
CHANDRODAYA,
July 31st, 1885.

117. The *Sebaka* writes the following under the head "The Opium Department":—

SEBAKA
July 8th & 22nd, 1885.

The Opium Department.

"We came across the following lines in a Notification, dated the 18th June 1885, published in the last issue of the *Calcutta Gazette*. It will be

understood that one-fourth of the appointments in the Opium Department is reserved for Natives of India." We are unable to make out the true meaning of the above sentence. Our Native readers will no doubt be gratified to find that their claims have been, though partially, recognised in the Opium Department; but they must turn their nose, if they are further informed that the appointments, graciously reserved for Natives, will be made by selection; whereas those reserved for Europeans will be filled up according to the results of a competitive examination. These two different modes of treatment are quite inexplicable to us. Why should not the Opium Department be thrown open to all candidates, whether Native or European, whose claims may be made dependent on the results of an examination, which they may be required to pass? Why this patronage and policy of protection, when the interests of the service can be better served by throwing it open to keen competition between Natives and Europeans alike? The reason is not far to seek. We are living in an age, when statesmen and politicians announce broad and just principles, though they themselves turn out to be so many impediments in the course of their practical application."

SEBAKA,
July 8th & 22nd, 1885.

118. The same paper writes the following in an article headed "The prospects of a sea-faring life in Bengal."—"We have already pointed out that new channels of livelihood are being opened day by day for the teeming population of India. A large number of our surplus population can be very well provided in the Marine Department. We are therefore very glad to find that Government are taking certain steps to facilitate the admission of natives into that hitherto untrodden path of public life. The other day we noticed how arrangements have been made for the preliminary examination of Eurasians and domiciled Europeans preparatory to their admission into the Marine Department. Now we find that the principle of "continuous discharges" has been adopted in Calcutta with a view to better the prospects of lascars and seamen. We know that the Hindus are generally averse to the adoption of a sea-faring life, but there is a large number of Mahomedans in the Bengal Presidency, who are prepared to pass any number of days in sea voyages. There should be a marine school or college, where the most intelligent of this class of natives should be regularly trained in the art of navigation. Who knows that these men may not be our saviours in the event of a naval war between India and Russia? Let us be all experts and good fighting men both on land and sea, and we shall soon be converted into a great nation."

SEBAKA.

119. The same paper advocates the creation of a municipality in the Bhudruck town, which is the head-quarters of the only sub-division belonging to the Balasore district. In the same article, it strongly objects to the transfer of the Bhudruck Higher English School from the populous part of the town to a part sparsely populated.

UTKAL DIPIKA,
July 18th, 1885.

120. The *Utkal Dipika*, of the 18th July, writes the following in connection with the high-handed proceedings of Sub-Inspectors of Schools in the district of Cuttack:—

"The other day a gentleman informed us that a Sub-Inspector of Schools distributed a few copies of Chandmala to some school-boys, and deducted the price of the same from the pay of their teacher, who was instructed to realise the same afterwards from the pupils. Another teacher informed us another day that instead of receiving Rs. 10 in cash as his wages from the authorities, he received Rs. 7-8 in cash and books to the value of Rs. 2-8." From these the paper concludes that unfair

means are being increasingly resorted to by the subordinate officers of the Education Department, and requests the higher authorities of that department to institute an enquiry into the subject.

121. Referring to the letter of the Calcutta correspondent of the London *Times* regarding the doubtful loyalty of the Maharajah of Holkar, the *Utkal*

Holkar's loyalty.

UTKAL DARPAN,
July 14th & 21st, 1885.

Darpan makes the following remarks :—

“It is suspected that Holkar's offers were neither genuine nor spontaneous, and the facts which the correspondent presses into his service in confirmation of his suspicions are a parcel of lies, which no gentleman of education or respectability would ever think of manufacturing. Sir Lepel Griffin has given a categorical denial to the story; but even without such denial, no sane man would ever have thought that it could possibly be true. That the *Times* should have admitted such a story into its columns is merely an indication of the fact of its being in its dotage, and that it is now conducted by men of very inferior talents.”

122. Referring to the Resolution of Government, regarding the distribution of indecent prize-books in the patshalas of the Balasore district, which

Prize-books for the schools in Orissa.

formed the subject of comment in certain newspapers of Orissa, and which was brought to the notice of Government by the Hon'ble Kumar Baikunthnath Dey, the same paper goes on to make the following remarks :—

UTKAL DARPAN.

“The action which Government has taken on the Kumar's representation has given us unqualified satisfaction. He has been thanked for bringing the matter to the notice of the Lieutenant-Governor and an expression of His Honor's displeasure has been conveyed to the officers of the Prize-book Committee. His Honor has further directed the recall of the books as far as possible, and instructed the Director of Public Instruction to take steps to prevent in future the distribution of improper books as prizes. District Prize Committees have hitherto been practically irresponsible bodies. The condemnation by the head of the local Government of the conduct of the Balasore Prize-book Committee will be a warning to similar bodies all over the country, and we may rest assured that scrupulous care will be taken to place no books in the hands of little children, which are not decidedly healthy in their moral tone.”

123. Kailas Chandra Ray Mahasya, an intelligent zemindar of Balasore,

UTKAL DARPAN.

The coast canal embankments obstructing natural drainage.

has written a letter to the same paper pointing out the obstruction which the side-embankments of the coast canal have caused to the natural drainage of the Baliapal thana of that district. The Mahasya is of opinion that this state of things must necessarily lead to malarial diseases from which Bengal has suffered so much.

RAJKRISHNA MUKHOPADHYAYA, M.A. & B.L.,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

The 1st August 1885.

